



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

nature herself. This was the education, the author thinks, which made Shakespere really great. The study of nature is certainly of value, and the author's recommendations, together with the practical exercises in sense-training which he gives, will doubtless be an aid to this culture. But in these days of the supremacy of science, it is far more important to begin early to lay the foundations of habits of correct scientific thinking. The possession of clear and vivid mental imagery is a factor in correct thinking, of course; but unless accompanied by the logical treatment of ideas it is quite as likely to lead us in the wrong as in the right direction.

As a manual on the education of the central nervous system Mr. Halleck's work is very incomplete; it must be supplemented in several directions, and notably by a considerable amount of that very "book-learning" which the author treats so lightly. The treatment of motor education is inadequate, being confined to a single short chapter at the end of the book. By way of minor criticism, we may notice the author's fondness for repeating the same illustrations (e. g., pp. 82, 248). Some of his deductions are based on very inadequate data (e. g., p. 64); but this is rather the fault of his authorities. His list of great men who began to show talent at an early age, though large, calls to mind so many exceptions as to throw considerable doubt on the position which it seeks to establish.

The chapter entitled: "How Shakspere's Senses were Trained," is interesting to the student of literature, though somewhat too detailed. Throughout the book there is a wealth of quotations from Shakespere, Milton, and other writers, which add to its literary finish, if they do not improve its scientific quality.—H. C. W.

Lydekker on the Geographical History of Mammalia.¹—I have already referred to this work in the last number of the *NATURALIST* in a paper on the Geographical Distribution of Batrachia and Reptilia of North America. I then pointed out that the author adopts the three Geographical realms of Huxley with the reasons why in my opinion the Ethiopian should constitute a fourth Realm. The divisions of the Notogæic Realm of Lydekker's system, are the Australian, Polynesian, Hawaiian and Austromalayan. The Neogæic realm has a sole region, the Neotropical. The Arctogæic is divided into the Malagasy, the Ethiopian, the Oriental, the Holarctic, and the Sonoran. Having otherwise disposed of the Ethiopian and its subdivision the Malagasy,

¹ The Geographical History of Mammals; by R. Lydekker A. B., F. R. S., V. P. G. S., etc. Cambridge University Press, 1896. 8vo. pp. 400.

I adopted the three remaining regions, the Oriental, the Holarctic, and the Medicolumbian; the last name being derived from Blanford, and used as a substitute for Sonoran, which have been previously used for a subdivision.

This work is a magazine of information on the subject of which it



Plagiaulax minor from the English Wealden; much enlarged.

treats, and a unique feature is the large amount of reference to the facts of paleontology. This increases the value of the book to the general reader, but cannot be said to be germane to its main object. The introduction of the extinct forms of life necessarily changes the aspect of

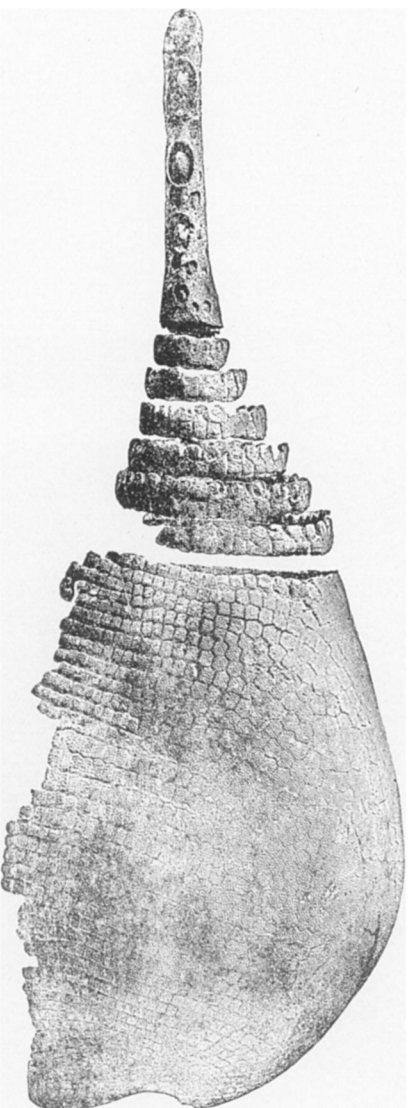
the faunal lists of a country to a marked degree, nowhere more so than in the Arctogæan Realm. Each geological period had in fact its own geographical distribution of forms, and when all are discovered a series of books on geographical distribution in each period might be written, each different from every other one.



Manis tricuspis West Africa.

The well-known familiarity of the author of this book with both Mammalian zoölogy and paleontology, gives it a value which no similar book possesses; and its compact form and fulness of illustration

PLATE XXVIII.



External skeleton of *Panochthus tuberculatus* from Argentina; much reduced.

make it especially convenient for the traveller who reads as he goes. The author writes clear and direct English, and correct classical orthography. His systematic of the Mammalia given on p. 11 is uncritical, though it includes most of the groups brought to light by paleontology. More detailed classification in later chapters elucidates the subject further.

The accompanying three illustrations give a good idea of their their general character.—E. D. COPE.

AMERICAN NATURALIST LIST OF RECENT BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

BAUR, G.—*The Stegocephali* Aus d. Anat. Anz., XI Bd., 1896. From the author.

BESSEY, C. E.—*The Essentials of Botany*. New York, 1896. From Henry Holt and Co., Pub.

Biographical Sketch of Dr. Robert W. Shufeldt. Extr. from *Physicians and Surgeons of America*.

CHESTER, A. H.—*A Dictionary of the Names of Minerals including their History and Nomenclature*. New York, 1896. From John Wiley and Sons, Pub.

JORGENSEN, A.—*Ueber den Ursprung der Alkoholhefen*. Kopenhagen, 1895. From the author.

DABNEY, C. W.—*Vivisection in the District of Columbia*. Washington, 1896. From the Dept. Agric.

DAL, W. H.—*Diagnoses of New Tertiary Fossils from the Southern States*.

—*Diagnoses of New Mollusks from the Survey of the Mexican Boundary*. Extrs. *Proceeds. U. S. Natl. Mus.*, Vol. XVIII, 1895. From the Museum.

—*Defence of Vivisection*. Resolution Adopted by the American Medical Association, May 6, 1896.

DEPERET, M.—*Sur l'Age de la Terrasse quaternaire de Villefranche*. Extr. du C. R. des séances Soc. Geol. de France, Paris 1895. From the author.

DEXTER, F.—*A Contribution to the Morphology of the Medulla oblongata of the Rabbit*. Reprint *Achiv, für Anat. u. Physiol. Anat. Abth.* Boston, 1896. From the author.

DUMERIL, A. ET F. BOCOURT.—*Etudes Sur les Reptiles et les Batraciens*. Troisième Partie. *Recherches Zoologiques*, Miss. Scientif. au Mexique, etc. Mexico, 1895. From M. Bocourt.

EARLE, C.—*Notes on the Fossil Mammalia of Europe*. Extr. *Amer. Nat. Phila.*, 1896. From the author.

FAIRCHILD, H. L.—*Glacial Genesee Lakes*. Extr. *Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer.*, Vol. 7, 1896.

—*Proceeds. of the Eighth Annual Meeting, held at Philadelphia, Dec., 1895*. Extr. *Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer.*, April, 1896. From the Society.